

ABSTRACT

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Input data are translated into a lexical output sequence. Sub-lexical entities and various possible combinations of the entities are identified as states e_i and e_j of first and second language models, respectively, intended to be stored, with an associated likelihood value and a table having memory areas. Each memory area is intended to contact at least one combination of the states and has an address equal to a value $h[(e_i:e_j)]$ of a scalar function h applied to parameters peculiar to the combination $(e_i:e_j)$. There is reduced complexity of accesses to information produced by a single transducer formed by a single Viterbi machine using the models.